

**Draft**

## **Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community and Health Perspective**



Public Workshop  
UCLA  
March 4, 2005

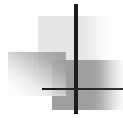
California Environmental Protection Agency



**Air Resources Board**

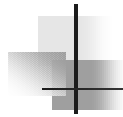
## **Presentation Outline**

- ✍ Background
- ✍ Key Elements
- ✍ Siting of Sensitive Land Uses
- ✍ Recommendations



## Background

- ✍ ARB Policies and Actions for EJ (2001)
  - ✍ Identify cumulative air pollution impacts associated with land use planning and siting
  - ✍ Work with local agencies on ways to reduce impacts
- ✍ Meetings with Stakeholders on draft Handbook (2002-2004)
- ✍ Study Session (2004)
- ✍ New draft (February 2005)
  - ✍ Draws on Stakeholders and Study Session comments



## Key Elements

- ✍ Offer recommendations on siting of residences, schools, and other “sensitive” land uses
- ✍ Provide information on air quality issues related to land use
- ✍ Promote consideration of localized air impacts in land use processes
- ✍ Encourage land use agencies to consult air agencies



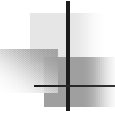
## Siting of “Sensitive” Land Uses

- ✍ Protect children, elderly, and those vulnerable due to illness
- ✍ Provide available health and distance-related information to land use agencies
- ✍ Focus on siting new sensitive land uses
  - ✍ Distance recommendations made where possible



## Recommendations

- ✍ Specific Separation Recommendations
  - ✍ High traffic freeways and roads
  - ✍ Distribution centers
  - ✍ Rail yards
  - ✍ Chrome plating facilities
  - ✍ Dry cleaners
  - ✍ Large gas stations
- ✍ General Recommendations
  - ✍ Ports
  - ✍ Refineries
  - ✍ Sources of dust problems and odor complaints



## Considerations for Selecting Categories

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- ✍ Diesel particulate emissions a priority
- ✍ Toxicity of emissions
- ✍ Available health risk information
- ✍ Other factors
  - ✍ large emission sources
  - ✍ multiple pollutants
  - ✍ odors

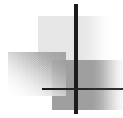


## Cancer Risk

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(Excess Cancer Risk Per Million Population)

- ✍ California urban regional air pollution cancer risk ranges from approximately 500 to 1000
- ✍ Diesel contributes 70% of known air pollution cancer risk
- ✍ Handbook considers added risk near freeways and facilities
- ✍ Risk drops rapidly with distance and approaches background levels
- ✍ Upper-end of range represents highest risk scenario closest to source



## Available Risk Information\*

(Excess Cancer Risk Per Million Population)

- ✍ Freeways: 300 - 1700
- ✍ Rail Yards: up to 500
- ✍ Chrome Platers: 10 to 100
- ✍ Dry Cleaners: 15 to 150
- ✍ Gas Stations: less than 10 to 120
- ✍ Distribution Centers: up to 500\*\*

\*Range reflects combination of risk and distance

\*\*Analysis based on refrigerator trucks



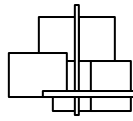
## Other Factors Considered

### ✍ Ports

- ✍ Risk assessments underway
- ✍ Major source of diesel emissions
- ✍ Other goods movement facilities with large diesel emissions such as rail yards have high risk

### ✍ Refineries

- ✍ Large air pollution source
- ✍ Risk assessment indicates low cancer risk, but limited data on non-cancer effects
- ✍ Non-routine emissions and odors



## Time to hear from you!

